

states of Pennsylvania of New York would for a moment entertain the proposition for this better of monopoly for money; and our disappointment at the different prospect held out in the article we quote is by so much the more poignant as it was unexpected.

[From the Democratic Press.]  
**BANK OF THE U. STATES.**  
Our readers will recollect that we were among the first, if not the very first in protesting against this institution's being re-chartered by the Congress of the United States. We took our stand upon the constitution, and upon constitutional ground we did our best to defeat the application. Aware of the consequences which might result from the withdrawing from circulation so large a capital, we had repeatedly invited the directors of the United States Bank, to apply to the Legislature of Pennsylvania, where no constitutional difficulties had any existence. Such an application was not made until within a few days of the adjournment of the Legislature. We understand that the trustees of this bank are about to make immediate application to our Legislature—we do not know the amount of capital to be applied for, nor any of the general features of the act of incorporation solicited—as the plans on the part of the Bank, representation of the state in the direction, the amount of capital and the duration of the charter, are all things to us unknown, we can have no definite opinion as to the policy or impolicy of granting to the trustees a charter of incorporation, but the question is of magnitude and importance, sufficient to claim as we doubt not it will claim, the serious attention of our General Assembly.

**VIRGINIA ARGUS.**  
**RICHMOND.**  
**THURSDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1811.**  
**Virginia Legislature.**  
**HOUSE OF DELEGATES.**  
**TUESDAY, December 17th, 1811.**

A motion was made by Mr. Robertson, that the House adopt the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas this Assembly is deeply impressed with the importance of the present crisis, touching our foreign relations, and sensible of the encroachments which the great belligerent powers of Europe have been gradually and regularly making upon the rights of the people of the U. States, until their persons & their property have been swept from the ocean, which we believe to have been made by the god of nature for the free and common use of all nations, who might be pursuing a lawful trade; and whereas most of these injuries have been produced by the operation of the orders in council, adopted by the British government, and attempted to be justified upon principles not less vicious, than, in their consequences, they are injurious and oppressive; and whereas the forbearance which has been manifested by the general government, arising from an earnest desire to preserve to our country the blessings of peace, has been mistakenly construed into a want of spirit and firmness in both the government and the people; and whereas all hopes of obtaining from G. Britain, by honorable negotiation, redress for past, or security against future wrongs, ought now to be abandoned, and other means resorted to for the purpose of securing to the U. States the just and natural rights which belong to them by the well established principles of national law, and which peaceable and repeated remonstrances have hitherto failed to ensure; and whereas the Congress of the U. States, by certain resolutions recently reported to the house of representatives, by their committee on foreign relations, seems about to assume an attitude, which, in the opinion of this Assembly, calls for an expression of sentiment by the people, whose representatives we are, and on whom the burthens and bloodshed of war must fall—Therefore,

Resolved, That this Assembly, speaking as they believe they do, the voice of the people of this commonwealth, have viewed with approbation, the uniform zeal, and just remonstrances, pursued and adopted by the general government for the purpose of obtaining from Great Britain, by honorable negotiation, a redress of the many wrongs inflicted upon us by her orders in council, and other measures equally hostile to the interest of the United States.

Resolved, As the opinion of this Assembly, That however highly we value the blessings of peace, and however we may deprecate the evils of war, the period has now arrived when peace, as we now have it, is disgraceful, and war is honorable.

Resolved, That this Assembly will support the general government in all constitutional and legitimate measures which may be adopted in vindication of the rights and interest of the people of the United States, and in support of the character and dignity of the government thereof; and for these purposes we pledge "our lives, our fortunes and our sacred honor."

COMMUNICATED FOR THE ARGUS.

We understand that Mr. G. Blackburn, for several years Professor of Mathematics at William and Mary, has recently been appointed Professor of the same department of science by the Trustees of the South Carolina College, and accepted the appointment—Whilst we congratulate Mr. Blackburn upon a remuneration which does so much honor to his merit, we cannot forbear lamenting the loss of his abilities to an university which we have so many reasons to venerate. Men of real talent, and indefatigable zeal and industry (and this is the character which the public voice gives Mr. B.) are so rare and so valuable, that their abstraction from us must necessarily excite our deepest regret, even whilst we rejoice at what may promote their individual welfare and that of their families.

**EARTH-QUAKE.**

Some pretty severe shocks of an earthquake were felt in this city between 3 and 4 o'clock and again about 8 o'clock on the morning of Monday last.

Extract of a letter from Norfolk, to gentleman in Richmond, dated 15th Dec.

"About 3 o'clock this morning I was awakened by a severe shock of an earthquake, and a little after 3 there was another, which shook my house in such a manner as to induce me to run out of it, apprehending it would fall. Last night a pipe of wine in Mr. Mitchell's store was run of the skids—at 11 there was another slight shock."

FOR THE VIRGINIA ARGUS.

**THE PHILANTHROPIST.**

No. XL.

Society's chief aim is action; action that disdains To teach the doctrine, and not to give of life. That might be saved; *Society* then, for forward cast, And her mind pleasures, to resign The prize of glory, the keen sweets of toil, And those high joys, that teach the truly great To live for others!

Thomson.

The first, the true masters of a youth are his genius and his heart; with these, however, it is of extreme importance that other guides should be associated. Happy he, who finds such guides! Happy he, in whom the finishing touches of education perfect the work of nature, and embellish her gifts! In this respect, the hero of the simple tale introduced in my last paper, was truly fortunate. From nature Frederick had received advantages which no art can bestow, no wealth purchase, no industry acquire, no sublimity force annihilate; I mean, a heart open to every exalted feeling, an intellect no less solid than profound, a strong, fervid, and luxuriant fancy; and to the benevolence, to the wisdom of Mr. Sanford he was indebted for whatever could improve advantages so valuable and so rare. I have already described the course pursued by the venerable Preceptor, whose lessons and example so happily harmonized, so uniformly tended to develop and invigorate the native qualities of his amiable *Protege*. My task is now to lay before the world the interesting letter to which I have alluded; I call it interesting, for it breathes through the whole the temper of genuine philanthropy and patriotism, whilst it presents to the young motives and hopes eminently calculated to dispel at once the witchery of indolence, and the fascinations of pleasure, and to rouse them to the glorious toils of virtue and usefulness. Here it follows, transcribed verbatim from the original which the grateful object of its contents has religiously preserved.

"You frequently enquire, my dear Frederick, how those obligations which your gratitude loves to magnify, can ever be acquitted. I would not have you to mistake, even in part, my real motives. Doubtless, your misfortunes, your noble disposition, and the early and promising germs of excellence, which were so conspicuous in you, have strongly excited, and deeply engaged your sympathy; yet it may be some relief to your delicacy to hear that my exertions in your behalf have been suggested by patriotic views more than by considerations of private regard. In doing what you imagine I have done exclusively for you, the good of my country has been my principal, my favorite object."

Yes, Frederick, yes... the good of my country! It appears to be an immutable law of our nature that whatever is excellent in the human character should exist but seldom, slowly rise to perfection, display for a short period only the full vigor of a long-expected maturity, and then rapidly decline and fall. An energizing crisis awoke among us such dormant genius; it gave to our republic many heroes and statesmen; but it has now ceased to diffuse through the body politic herculean strength and animation. We still frequently hear of some illustrious character having just expired on his laurels; but, alas! we see no young Phoenix spring up resplendent from his ashes. We possess no adequate nursery of talent and virtue; we pursue no suitable regimen to perpetuate our moral and political health. On this head, the wisdom & the liberality of our country seem alike to slumber; and where national foresight and national care are wanting, individual exertions become doubly necessary, are doubly precious. He who fertilizes a spot of ground hitherto uncultivated and barren, deserves it, is said, to be ranked among the benefactors of mankind. How much more so, he who cultivates the intellect and the heart, and enriches society with a splendid harvest of virtue and knowledge, ripened under his auspices! If, therefore, I am entitled to gratitude, let me claim it from society at large.

Perhaps, you may not think the debt which you so generously proclaim, cancelled by a declaration of this sort. Well, then, my Frederick, consider it as transferred by him whom you term your benefactor to that very country, which it was his intention to serve at the same time that he promoted your welfare.

And how, may you again enquire, how shall this sacred transfer be duly honored?—Frederick, I will tell you.

You have manifested a predilection for the bar, and I sincerely rejoice at the circumstance. The bar presents to you an honorable asylum against hereditary indigence, a resource analogous to your taste, to your habits of industry, to your thirst after genuine, and well-merited fame. Your prosperity can rest on no better basis than that of personal exertions. But this is not all; at the bar, it will be in your power to promote the social good no less efficiently than your own. There are professions which an individual may either ennoble or degrade; the law is one of those. Frederick is incapable of disgracing any pursuit. His great object will always be to enlighten, never to puzzle, perplex, confound, and mislead. He will not fan, but extinguish the flames of discord. Delicate in the choice of his causes, zealous and able in their defence, he will derive fortune and reputation not from the sacrifice of the two noblest attributes of the human character, truth and equity, but from a strict adherence to their sublime dictates. He never will forget the trite, but noble maxim of the ancients, that virtue is the radical, the constitutive quality of the doctor. *Nemo orator nisi vir probus*. Beware, my friend, from trenching themselves behind insidious ambiguities, technical minutiae, and contemptible subtleties; they may substitute the shadow for the substance; not so, my Frederick. He will scorn such paltry arts, such wretched artillery. Long since, I have taught him that the temple of justice ought not to be a darksome labyrinth, chequered with difficult and almost inextricable mazes, but a majestic and vast edifice, erected on the basis of universal and impartial reason, illumined by the sun of truth, such, in fine, that, from her exalted throne, the presiding Deity may easily discover, at a glance, the miserable artifices of imposture, and crush, with one single effort of her omnipotent arm, the ten thousand heads of chicanery, iniquity, and fraud.

Frederick, the lists are open; enter the glorious career with ardor and confidence; progress through it with gigantic steps. Reduce envy to silence, rivalry to admiration; and to the conquest of genius, superadded that love and respect, which beneficence and integrity never fail to inspire. Then shall I think myself amply repaid for my efforts, for my solicitude. Your success shall be my sweetest reward. The eulogies bestowed on you, I will call my own; your fame, your usefulness will sanction my early partiality; and the day is not far distant, when, in the estimation of honest pride, I may exclaim, "It was I who formed Frederick to excellence; it was I who prepared his glory, his usefulness."

And, my young friend, a still nobler field for virtuous exertion may, in process of time, be presented to you. Our constitution has wisely substituted moral for physical force. In our popular assemblies, it has placed the focus of opinion, and, consequently, that of eloquence. It is there that you will find a career worthy of your genius and your heart! It is there that patriotism, the sublimity of passions, might suddenly transform you into an orator, even if you were an entire stranger to the great art of speaking. There the soul warmed, elevated, fortified, aggrandized by the noblest views, and the most powerful motives, soars above every alarm, scorns the miserable iniquities of vanity and egotism, braves every obstacle, every danger, forgets every private consideration, and aims only at the general good. The popular orator displays, in their full extent, the liberty, the dignity of a nation. The immutable, the eternal principles of reason, truth, and justice are the omnipotent levers which he employs. The impression is received, communicated, extended, generalized. His thus that the wave which arises along our shores often impels the whole watery expanse. It is thus that the empire of mind becomes irresistible. Frederick, many will probably be the opportunities in which you may display energies far superior to those of the soldier; ordinary men can fight, bleed, fall, and die; but they are more than ordinary men who preserve, in "times that try men's souls," a tranquil courage; brave the threats, defeat the schemes of foreign hostility; disconcert the intrigues of domestic faction; and, ever firm, incorruptible, and just, guide, with a steady and unerring hand, the destinies of their country, amidst the incessant and tumultuous conflict of jarring passions, and clashing interests."

I need scarcely add that Frederick has fulfilled the most sanguine expectations of his venerable and generous benefactor; nor, whilst devoting himself with patriotic ardor to the most important functions of public life, has he entirely abstracted his attention from literature and science. No—he still occasionally courts the Muses, and, in return, they strew his path with sweetest flowers. Thus does a good man utilize even his moments of relaxation; and he may justly say, with Cicero, "I have never been wanting in what I owe, either to the state, or to my friends; and yet by the works of every kind which I have composed in my leisure hours, I have made my labours and learning contribute somewhat to the advantage of youth, and to the glory of our name."

To the Editor of the VIRGINIA ARGUS, published in Richmond, Virginia.  
SIR,  
AS I am a witness to the patriotic strides and many daily improvements which are taking place in these United States, I cannot forbear to acquaint you of one which is under my observation at this time.

I am a native of Great Britain; my father and Mr. Pearson were owners of a cotton manufactory in that kingdom, under the firm of Bashall & Pearson, at Bamber Bridge, near Preston, which contained several thousand spindles for spinning cotton, at which place they spun as good yarns as at other works in that kingdom.

I labored in that manufactory for 9 years, after which time I came to the U. States, and to the city of Richmond, and lived one year a neighbor to you, after which I went to the State of Massachusetts, and worked in a factory at that place, and from thence to the State of Rhode Island, and engaged to do work in the Stone Factory in the town of Warwick, for near two years, at which place they do perhaps as good work as any in that state.

I am now engaged as a mule-spinner in the Swift Creek Cotton Manufactory, in the County of Chesterfield, Virginia, owned by gentlemen residing in the town of Petersburg. The works were erected by Richard Harris, a native of this state. The mule on which I spin will spin fully two hanks per day to each spindle—it contains 204 spindles, and will spin a thread the length of 168,360 yards per day, which now makes the best mule yarn I have ever seen, and the machine spins better than any I have ever seen, there being less breaking in the operation.

There are also 376 water twist spindles, each of which will spin two hanks per day if well attended, making in the whole 780 spindles, which will spin a thread the length of 755,200 yards in a day, which is 429 miles and 160 yards, with the necessary preparing machinery, all in good operation. As I wish to see useful knowledge spread over this country, I request that you will give this a place in your paper, and hand it to the other Editors in your city, who are patrons of Domestic Improvements, with a request that all the patriotic editors in the United States may endeavor to diffuse this knowledge by giving this a place in their several papers.

I am, very respectfully, yours,  
ROBT. RASHALL.

Mr. Wooding from the committee appointed to prepare a Bill to amend the Act entitled, "an act to amend the several acts, heretofore made to prevent unlawful gaming," reported the following bill, on Tuesday the 17th instant; which is now before the Legislature: Be it enacted by the General Assembly, That whenever any person or persons shall be charged, before any justice of the peace, with having been guilty of unlawful gaming, it shall be the duty of such justice of the peace, to issue a summons requiring such person or persons to appear before him, on a certain day and place, to shew cause, if any he or they can, why judgment should not be rendered against him or them for the offence, with which he or they stand charged.—Which summons shall be directed to the Sheriff or Constable, who are hereby required and required to execute the same.

It is further enacted, That whenever judgment shall be rendered, against any person, convicted of unlawful gaming before any justice of the peace, agreeably to the act entitled, "An act to reduce into one the several acts to prevent unlawful gaming," if such person be not present, it shall be lawful, and such justice is hereby directed and required, to award a *Capias* to bring the offender before him, to be dealt with as the law directs; which *Capias* may be directed to the Sheriff or Constable of the county, who shall with all convenient dispatch execute the same.

same and make return thereof to the justice from whom it issued.  
3. *And be it further enacted*, That every person of full age, who shall be convicted, in any court of record, of unlawful gaming with another, either by playing, or betting on the side of hands, of such as do game with such infail, shall, in addition to the fines and forfeitures imposed by law for unlawful gaming, forfeit and pay the sum of \_\_\_\_\_ dollars, for the use of the Commonwealth; which shall and may be recovered, agreeably to the provisions of the 21 section of the act entitled, "An act to amend the several acts heretofore made to prevent unlawful gaming."—And shall moreover be deemed infamous, and suffer such corporal punishment as in case of wilful perjury.  
4. This Act shall commence and be in force from and after the day of next.

**DEATH.**

Departed this life, at the Sweet Springs, in Botetourt county, on the 29th ult. after a short illness, which he bore with christian fortitude, Mr. WILLIAM LEWIS, in the 82nd year of his age. Seldom has a death occasioned more sincere regret to a numerous acquaintance, than has been felt by the loss of this truly amiable and inestimable man. So respected was he, that he could number among his friends some of the ablest and most elevated men of our country—for he was the patron of every thing great and good, and every man of virtue, esteemed it an honor to be classed in the number of his friends. The solicitude that he adopted arose from motives of inclination and necessity; retirement was pleasing, and repose from the bustle and cares of public life became essential to his existence on earth—But let it be understood, that altho' he could not from age and infirmity step boldly forward in defence of his country, he was her decided friend; for he was a republican in heart and sentiment. "Having said thus much, it will not be improper to view him in a domestic point. As a husband, when he was blessed in that happy state, he was kind and indulgent; as a father, fond and affectionate; as a master, humane and generous—as a friend, sincere—and as a christian, most devout. Such was the character of William Lewis, and such the irreparable loss his friends and relations have sustained by his death!

Some interesting strictures relative to the Spanish Colonies, prepared for this day's Argus, are reluctantly deferred till our next.

**G. & R. WAITE'S**  
**LIST OF PRIZES IN THE**  
**Washington Monument Lottery.**  
35th Day's Drawing.  
4787, 6946, 23350, Prizes of \$500  
6 prizes of 20  
14 do 15  
477 do 12

By the Governor of the Commonwealth of VIRGINIA.

**A PROCLAMATION.**  
WHEREAS it has been satisfactorily represented to the Executive, that a certain Robert B. Gibson, of the county of Cumberland, who was confined in the jail of Prince Edward county, for trial in the superior court of Prince Edward, charged with the murder of (his brother-in-law) Samuel Pierce, on the 27th day of November last—I do therefore by and with the advice of the Council of State, hereby offer a reward of two hundred dollars, to any person or persons who shall apprehend and convey to the aforesaid jail of Prince Edward county, the said Gibson; and do moreover require all the magistrates, sheriffs, sergeants and constables, and exhort the good people of this commonwealth to use their best endeavors to arrest the said Robert B. Gibson, so that he may be brought to justice.

Given under my hand as Governor and under the seal of the Commonwealth at Richmond, this sixteenth day of December, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and eleven, and of the commonwealth, the thirty-sixth.  
GEO. WM. SMITH.

N. B. Robert Gibson is about five feet ten inches high, dark hair, grey eyes, somewhat inclined to corpulence, rather short-faced and dark skin.

**NOTICE**—The undersigned, residing in the county of Charlotte, has commenced practice in the Superior court of Chancery at Richmond. His attendance at the County and Superior Courts of Charlotte, Halifax, and Mecklenburg will be regular as heretofore.

**THOMAS T. BOULDIN.**  
Charlotte, 14th Dec. 1811. w8w.

By virtue of a Deed of Trust executed by Col. John Mayo, on the 12th day of March, 1808, for the purpose of securing the payment of certain sums of money therein mentioned, to John Swann, executor of Samuel Swann, dec. will be offered for sale, at Public Auction, for ready money, on the 13th day of December next, on the premises, a certain TRACT or parcel of LAND, near the town of Manchester, in the county of Chesterfield, supposed to contain 369 acres and 74 poles, commonly called and known by the name of BUCK-HILL, for the purpose of raising between four and five hundred dollars, being the balance due from one of the bonds mentioned in the said Deed of Trust.

**THE TRUSTEES.**  
November 11, 1811. tds  
N. B. In consequence of the indisposition of one of the trustees, the sale of Buckhill, as notified in the above advertisement is postponed until Friday the 17th day of January next.

Dec. 13, 1811. The Trustees. tds.

THE above N. B. would remain unnoticed by me, but the respect due to the public, as well as to truth, impels me to state that there can be no sale of the property therein mentioned, but by myself. The money for which the deed of trust was given has been all paid (as the vouchers which have been exhibited to several gentlemen, prove) and the bonds are in my possession, excepting those which are improperly withheld by the young men who advertise the sale.

JOHN MAYO.  
December 17, 1811.  
An Elegant Pocket Edition of  
**THE CELEBRATED LETTERS OF**  
**THE BRITISH SPIRIT,**  
For sale at S. PLEASANT'S Book Store, Richmond.

**WILLIAM SHAPARD** has just received 14 Hhds. Sugar—7 Crates Stone ware; 11 Bales Cotton; and an additional supply of **AMERICAN MANUFACTURES**—among which are 280 dozen fine Ivory Combs, assorted sizes, equal if not superior to any imported.  
December 19.

**THE SUBSCRIBERS to the RICHMOND DANCING ASSEMBLY** are requested to meet at the BELL-TAVERN at 8 o'clock on SATURDAY EVENING next at 8 o'clock.  
Dec. 18, 1811.

Buckingham County, December Court, 1811.  
Robertson, Daniel, & Co. pliffs. In  
Powhatan Tindall & William Law. Chanccry  
vs. defts.

ON the motion of the pliffs. by their attorneys and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the deft. Tindall is not an inhabitant of this state, it is ordered and decreed, that unless he shall appear here on or before March term next, and answer the bill of the pliffs, the Court will then proceed to take the same for confessed as to him and decree the matter thereof accordingly; and that a copy of this order be forthwith published for two months successively in some one of the public newspapers of the City of Richmond and that another copy be posted up at the front door of the courthouse of this county.

A Copy.  
R. ELDRIDGE, Jr. D. C.

!!!  
CHARLOTTE COURT, 1st Oct. 1810. tds

**PLEASANT ROBERTS, Stephen Roberts, Joshua Roberts, William Roberts, Martha Roberts, Fanny Irby, who was Fanny Roberts, and Judy Chandler, who was Judy Roberts, children and representatives of Martha Roberts, who was Martha Womack.** PLAINTIFFS; } In Chancery.  
AGAINST  
Thomas Womack, administrator of William Womack, dec. William Womack, son of Francis Womack, dec. Abner Womack, Elizabeth Canthorn, who was Elizabeth Womack, and John Spradlin and Mary his wife, which said Mary was Mary Womack, children and representatives of Abraham Womack, dec. William Womack, Mary Owen, who was Mary Womack, and Martha Womack, children and representatives of Isaac Womack, dec. Francis Rice, Thomas Rice, Samuel Rice, Abraham Rice, Isham Rice, Fanny Rice, Molly Cleatham, who was Molly Rice, and Elizabeth Puckett, who was Elizabeth Rice, children and representatives of Sarah Rice, dec. who was Sarah Womack, Francis Hamilton and Daniel Owen and Mary his wife, who was Mary Hamilton, children and representatives of Judy Hamilton, dec. who was Judy Womack, Mary Mann, who was Mary Womack, Josiah Hatchett, Joseph Tolbert and Martha his wife, who was Martha Hatchett, and Judith Furkering, who was Judith Hatchett, and William Hatchett, children and representatives of Elizabeth Hatchett, dec. who was Elizabeth Womack. DEFENDANTS.

The Commissioners appointed under the Interlocutory Order made in this suit the 10th day of March, 1805, to make sale of the negroes and division of the whole estate in the said Interlocutory order mentioned made their report thereon. "In confirmation whereof it is ordered and decreed, that the sale and division therein mentioned made by the two Commissioners be established and made final between the parties, and that same, shewing their lineage and line of representation, &c. &c. as the subscribers will not pay out any of the said Estate but to those who come authorised as above.

JAMES DUPUY, Jr. }  
ASA DUPUY, } Attorneys,  
Princed Edwards. } Cem's.

Virginia, June 28, 1811. (Stf. oecw.)

**NEW BOOKS,**  
JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE BY S. PLEASANTS, RICHMOND:

Theological Works of Thomas Scott, Rector of Aston Sanford, Bucks, 5 vols. 8vo. \$12  
The Vision of Don Roderick, a Poem, by Walter Scott, Esq. \$0 62 1/2  
A Father's Tales to his Daughters, 1 00  
Fourth edition of the Lady's Pocket Library—containing Miss More's Essays; Doctor Gregory's Legacy to his Daughters; Rudiments of Taste, by the Countess of Carlisle; Mrs. Chapone's Letter on the Government of the Temper; Swift's Letter to a young Lady newly married; and Moore's Fables for the female sex, \$0 75  
The Curse of Kehama; a Poem, in 3 vols. by Robert Southey. \$1 50  
Rights of Man, by Thomas Paine, 2 vols. 1 12 1/2  
Scott's Lay of the Last Minstrel, uniform size, binding, &c. with Lady of the Lake, Don Roderick, &c. \$1 00  
The Lady's Cabinet of Polite Literature; containing a selection of the most delicate & refined airs, Songs, Poems, and various other Miscellaneous Productions, in verse and prose, 3 vols. (elegant edition) \$2 50  
Doct. Beattie's Elements of Moral Science, 2 vols. \$2 00  
The Chapter of Comus; or Feast of Sentiment, and Festival of Wit, \$1 00  
The Meek Christian under the Smearing Red—with sovereign Antidotes for every case, &c. by the Rev. Thomas Brooks, \$0 87 1/2  
The Diet's Assistant in the art of Dying Wool and Woollen Goods, \$1 00  
The West-Indies and other Poems, by Montgomery, \$0 62 1/2  
Lempriere's Biographical Dictionary 2 vols. \$ dollars.

**JUST PUBLISHED,**  
And for sale at S. Pleasants Printing Office and Book-Store, a few doors below the Bell Tavern, Richmond.

**Hening's Virginia Justice,**  
THE SECOND EDITION,  
Revised, Corrected, greatly enlarged & brought down to the present time (1810) by the author.